

Figs. 9-12. *Somatochlora walkeri*, male type, Carnegie Mus., Kuskokwin Riv., Alaska; female type, Saskat., in M. C. Z.

Figs. 13-16. *Somatochlora albicincta*, male and female, coll. Williamson; male, Bay of Islands, Nfd.; female, Kadiak Isl., Alaska.

Figs. 17-20. *Somatochlora septentrionalis*, male, Carnegie Mus., Stag Isl., Rupert Bay (Hudson's Bay); female type, Winthem (Coll.), Labrador, in M. C. Z.

Figs. 21-24. *Somatochlora cingulata*, male and female, Carnegie Mus., St. Ignace Isl., Lake Superior. In copula.

ON SOME NEW OR NOTEWORTHY COLEOPTERA FROM THE WEST COAST OF FLORIDA.—II.

BY W. S. BLATCHLEY, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

During the winter and early spring months of 1916-'17 a number of interesting species of Coleoptera were taken in the vicinity of Dunedin, Florida, some of them on Hog Island, others about the lakes and hammocks north and east of the town. Some of these species are evidently undescribed; others are worthy of note on account of their having been hitherto taken at only one or two localities in Florida. Among the undescribed forms taken during the winter is a Staphylinid secured while on a visit to Gainesville. While not found near the coast it is included among the others noted in this second paper bearing the above title.

***Biocrypta magnolia*, sp. nov.**

Elongate, subfusiform, feebly convex. Dark reddish or chestnut-brown, the antennæ and legs paler. Head subquadrate, as wide as elytra, strongly narrowed in front of eyes, vertex coarsely and sparsely punctate; basal joint of antennæ as long as the next four united, third slightly longer than second, which is equal to fourth. Thorax one-third longer than wide, apex as wide as base, sides almost parallel, angles rounded; disc highly polished and with an irregular row of rather coarse punctures each side of middle, and numerous scattered ones between these and the margins. Elytra as long as and slightly wider than thorax, about one-fourth longer than wide, sides parallel, disc coarsely, closely, shallowly and somewhat rugosely punctate. Abdomen but slightly

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narrower than elytra, minutely and sparsely punctate, its surface as well as that of head and elytra sparsely clothed with very fine, prostrate hairs; under surface finely and sparsely punctate, the punctures bearing coarse, semi-erect hairs. Male with sixth or last ventral deeply and acutely notched, the third more or less prolonged backward in a lobe. Female with sixth ventral unmodified, the third with an obtuse perforated tubercle near its front margin. Length 7-7.5 mm.

Described from six males and one female taken February 7 beneath the loose bark of a large magnolia log on the grounds of the State University at Gainesville, Fla. Three of the males have the lobe of third ventral but feebly developed, while in the others it is prolonged backward beyond the middle of fifth segment. The genus *Biocrypta*, founded by Casey* upon LeConte's *Cryptobium prospiciens*, differs from its nearest allies in the absence of a pleural fold near the side margin of elytra, in the head being distinctly narrowed in front and by the males having the sixth ventral notched at apex, the third at the same time being lobed as described above. *B. prospiciens* Lec., which occurs in Texas and Arizona, is the only other known North American species of the genus. From it *B. magnolia* differs in colour and in its wider head and smaller eyes, as well as in the different form and coarser sculpture of its thorax.

Medonella minuta Casey.

Three specimens of this pretty little Pæderid were taken December 22 from beneath logs and chunks partly buried in the sand, just above the reach of high tide along the beach of the bay at Dunedin. It was described from Biscayne Bay, and is not recorded elsewhere.

Zagloba bicolor Casey

A dozen specimens of this bristly little Coccinellid were swept January 29, from the low sea-blite, *Batis maritima* L., which grows in partially overflowed tracts on Hog Island, opposite Dunedin. The beetle was described from Palm Beach, Fla., in 1899,** and has not since been recorded.

*Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, XV, 1935, 23.

**Journ. N. Y. Entom. Soc., VII, 114.

***Ischyrus tripunctatus*, sp. nov.**

Form and size of the well-known *I. 4-punctatus* Oliv., from which it differs in sculpture and colour as follows: Head much more coarsely punctate and with a reddish-yellow spot each side between the eyes; thorax less coarsely punctate than head, but more so than in *4-punctatus* and with three instead of four round, black spots, the median one twice the size of the lateral ones, the latter more distant from the margin than in *4-punctatus*. Elytra more distinctly alutaceous and with fine, scattered punctures along the intervals; the common scutellar black spot larger and more evenly quadrate, separated by a narrow, yellow cross-bar from a black space which extends three-fourths to apex and which is partially broken by a yellow line extending backward to apical third along the fifth interval; apex yellow, the oblong, black, sub-apical spots of *4-punctatus* lacking. Length 7 mm.

Described from a single specimen taken near Dunedin, February 8, from between the leaves of a large air plant, *Tillandsia utriculata* L.

***Soronia brunnescens*, sp. nov.**

Elongate-oval, feebly convex. Uniform pale reddish-brown, the legs but slightly paler. Head finely and sparsely punctate, broadly impressed between the eyes, which are prominent and coarsely granulated; antennal grooves almost straight. Thorax two-thirds wider than long, apex broadly and shallowly emarginate; sides broadly and regularly curved, the hind angles obtuse; disc very finely, sparsely and evenly punctate, the margins moderately explanate and feebly recurved. Elytra slightly wider at base than thorax at middle, their margins more widely explanate, sides broadly curved from base to the rounded apex; disc glabrous, without trace of costæ, punctate like the thorax. Abdomen minutely pubescent, finely and densely punctate. Length 3.5 mm.

Described from three specimens taken at porch light at Dunedin, June 10. From the other members of the genus, which are easily known by the presence of a frontal lobe which projects over the basal joints of the antennæ, *brunnescens* is distinguished by its uniform pale colour, smaller size and lack of elytral costæ.

Arhipis lanieri Guer.

A single dead specimen of this rare Elaterid was taken in a fungus beneath the bark of a dead water-oak on December 1st. Its first and probably the only other record from the United States was by Schwarz*, who found a large colony of the adults in the branch of an undetermined tree at Cocconut Grove, Florida. He has also beaten it from branches at Cayamas, Cuba.

Chrysobothris chrysoela Ill.

This very handsome little Buprestid is mentioned by Schwarz as being "very rare" at Haulover, Enterprise and Lake Ashby, Fla. A half dozen or more specimens have been taken near Dunedin by beating the wax myrtle, *Myrica cerifera* L., in November and March. It has also been taken by me at Ft. Myers, Sanibel Island and Lake Istokpoga, and is probably more widely distributed than the records would indicate.

Melanophila notata Lap. & Gor.

Single examples of this rather rare species were taken at Dunedin and Ormond on June 5 and April 6, on the former date at light. It is recorded from Georgia and Florida, and a specimen was taken in an Indianapolis street car on June 22—perhaps an involuntary import by some passenger.

Hypotrachia spissipes Lec.

A single example at porch light on June 5. This species was described from Florida by LeConte in 1862,** but I can find no further mention of it in any Florida list, Schwarz giving only the name as recorded from Florida, but the species not collected by him.

Polyphylla gracilis Horn.

Three specimens have been beaten from young pine trees near Dunedin, between March 27 and April 10. It was described from "near Jacksonville, Fla."

Chlorophorus annularis Fab.

A single example of this East Indian species, known hitherto from India, Java, Borneo and Sumatra, was taken at porch light at my residence in Dunedin by my son on June 10, 1915. It was determined for me by A. J. Mutchler of the American Museum of Natural History, and was shown by him at the meeting of the New York Entomological Society on November 21, 1916.

*Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., Vol. 2, p. 39.

**Smithsonian Misc. Coll., III, 137.

***Neoclytus simplarius*, sp. nov.**

Elongate, slender, subcylindrical. Pale reddish brown, the apical third or more of elytra fuscous-brown; elytra each with a narrow, oblique bar of white pubescence at basal fourth, and a similar but wider bar of longer white hairs at apical third, both of these bars extending over to the sides of the under surface. Head coarsely, densely, rugosely punctate. Thorax subcylindrical, nearly twice as long as wide, its sides just visibly curved from apex to basal third, then suddenly strongly narrowed into the neck-like base; disc rather finely, very densely rugosely punctate, the median line with five very small, transverse tubercles. Elytra at base slightly wider than middle of thorax, then feebly narrowed and subparallel almost to apex, the tips separately obtusely angulate; disc minutely, evenly and very densely granulate-punctate, the granules covered with a very fine, velvety pubescence. Middle and hind femora armed at apex with two minute flat spurs. Length 4-8 mm.

Described from two specimens, beaten from *Ampelopsis arborea* L. at Dunedin, March 29—April 3, and two cotypes in the collection of Chas. W. Leng, taken at Enterprise, Florida, on November 10, from *Quercus nigra*. The transverse ridges or tubercles of the median line of thorax in the Dunedin types are so small as to be easily overlooked, and the species, therefore, taken for a *Clytanthus*, but in one of the Enterprise specimens they are larger and there are two additional tubercles on each side. The species resembles *Clytanthus albofasciatus* Lap. closely in form, size and general colour, but differs widely in the shape and sculpture of thorax and in the arrangement of the pubescent pale bars of elytra.

(To be continued.)

THE INSECT COLLECTIONS OF CANADA.

COLLECTION OF MACRO-LEPIDOPTERA, OWNED BY

F. H. WOLLEY DOD, MIDNAPORE, ALTA.

BY F. H. WOLLEY DOD.

The collection consists of about twenty-five to thirty thousand specimens. Of these, about three or four thousand are British, with a few other European and some Asiatic examples. These, with

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